will represent up, a deserting my post at this stage

P. NSYLVANIA-OFFICIAL.

1856.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

1,781 753 1,501 717 3,182 1,594 3,547 529 5,783

11,537

1,571

Landy, Dem

6,660

9,674

Larkin, A. Hickman, Dem. Bewen, Op

1,969

8,024

...10,321

Jones, Dem. 9,951

7.360

...... 6.659

Montgomery, D.

11,256

Sherwood, D.

White, D.

9,986

..11.191

Reilly, D. ...7,369 ...3,368

E. 172

8.744

4,454

Curs.inghan D.

McKinney, Dem.

th District
Aonton:
Cotumbia
Lucetze:
Wyoming:

Total 10,442 7,50

Montgomery's majority 2,755

Montgomery's majority 2,755

Theteenth District. W. H. Dimmick, D. S. E. Dimmick, Op.
Northampton 4,571

Montgo. 2,634 541

1,561 9,57

1,561 9,57

2,152 2,00

3,66

Jones, Dem. Mulvany Op. 793 715 978 1,246 1,255 1,199 6,648 1,507

1.673

173

Chapman, D. Bradshaw, Op.

Heister, Dem. Roberts, Op ......2320 10,001

.1,601

Dewart, D. Campbell, Op. 1,803 2,750 1,615

.2.541

Eyet, D. Kunkel, Op.

..1,867 9,227

6,418

Irwin, Op

9,414

Todal, Op. 4,507 1,959 1,964

9.715

Edite, Op. 2,504 1,474 7,629 2,194

Country Op.

505

2,001

7,851

Marshall, Dem. Morris, A

761 1,162 1,264 1,265 1,959

Millward, A

6,753

3,810 1,232 3,203 807 4,700

3,214 1,420 3,200 794 4,501

2,775

Phillips, D.

Total.... Morris's majority.

reth District. Phillips. 1
Ward XIII. 1. 292
Ward XIV. 1.444
Ward XX. 1.562
Ward XX. 1.590
Ward XXIV. 1.387
Ward XXIV. 1.387
Ward XXIV. 361
Ward XXIV. 361
Ward XXIII (part). 347

Phillips over Fou-t

Total. Kunkel's majority.

Susquelance.
Susquelance.
Bracford.
Tiogs......

Total..... Grow's majority....

teenth District.

teenth District. Cumberland ....

ranking.....

Huntingdon ..

tTotal.

with District.

In third District.

Lawrence .....

Montagement's majority...

Montagement's majority...

Allerheir (part) ...

17

Ritche over "Grandless" ...

Ritche over "Grandless" ...

Allerheir (part) ...

24

Allerheir (part) ...

Allerheir (part) ...

24

271

Butter ...

12

266

Perelith District.

Total ...

rth District.

venth District.

Bucks..... Lehigh.....

th District.
Ward XXI (part)...
Ward XXII.
Ward XXIII (part)...
Montgomery County...

THE FULL CONGRESSIONAL VOTE

of the conflict

New York O

representation among the auditors. WI CONSIN .- A letter just received from Wisconsin names quite a number of the leading Democrats of that State, as openly and zealously supporting Fremont and

## THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Boston, Oct. 26, 1856.

An immense Republican meeting was held at the National Theater last evening, the Hon. Joseph Quincey residing. The Hon. A. Burlingame was the first preaker. He spoke for two hours, advocating the laims of the National Republicans to the united supclaims of the National Republicans to the united sup-port of the friends of Freedom, and concluded by part of the friends of Freedom, and concluded by stating that he should reserve for another occasion a personal statement. He was followed by the Hon. N. P. Benks, whose address was mainly confised to local

cal questions. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Con-ressional District, which met on Saturday evening, ominated Charles G. Greene, editor of The Botton

| f. ior Congress | f. ior the week ending October 24 | were as follows: for the week ending October 24 | were as follows: for the week ending October 24 | were as follows: for the week ending October 24 | st. ior follows: for the week ending October 24 | f. ior follows: for the week ending October 24 | f. ior follows: for the week ending October 24 | f. ior follows: for f

A man named John Kenny was mortally wounded by a shot fired by George Brisco, while drunk this afternoon.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last have been re-

THE UNION TICKET IN PENNSYLVANIA. LANCASTER, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.
The American Executive Committee of Lancast County met to-day. The attendance was large. The Union Electoral ticket, headed Millard Fillmore, adopted by the Union Convention at Harrisburg, was ratified with the greatest enthusiasm. The Union sentiment among the Fillmore men of Lancaster County

THE HON. WM. H. SEWARD AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.
The American Hall was densely crowded last night, y Republicans, to listen to an address by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO EX-PRESIDENT VAN

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO EXPRESIDENT VAN BUREN. VALATIE, Friday, Oct. 24, 1856. Ex-President Van Buren and his son Smith Van Buren, were thrown from their carriage yesterday after-noon by their horses taking fright and running away. One of the arms of the former was broken and the latfer was stightly injured. LAKE DISASTER.

MILWACKEZ, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.
The propeller Toledo is reported to have been wrecked near Port Washington, and all hands lost.
The propeller Alleghany is ashore at this place. Fears are entertained for other steamers that went out in the storm with which we have been visited. FATAL EXPLOSION OF CAMPHENE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.

A camphene lamp exploded last night in the house of Mr. Richard Moore, in consequence of which Mr. Moore, his wife and their five children were shockingly burned by their clothes taking fire. Three of the ckildren bave since died, and the two others are not expected to recover. Mr. and Mrs. M. may nessible to recover. Mr. and Mrs. M. may possibly

DERELICT VESSEL. The schooner Oasis arrived at Princetown to-day, having in tow the brig Batavia, picked up at sea. A dead body was found on her deck when she was boarded, but it was weshed off during the night. Other bodies are removed to be a proposed. bodies are reported to be on board.

ARREST OF A POST-OFFICE CLERK BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.

Dr. E. F. Fellows, Clerk of the Post-Office, was arrested this morning, on complaint of Major Dickie,
Postmaster, who charges him with robbing latters passing the state of the passing the passin

FORGERY CASE. Alexay, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.

Andrew Finley of Cincinnati, connected with the Chemical Bank forgery and the Martin Washington affair, was committed here to-day for the two forgeries on the Bank of the Capitol. He obtained \$7,000.

\*ORDER REIGNS IN WARSAW."

From The Union

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 
LECOMPTON, Karsas Territory, Oct. 10. 1856. 
Sue: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, in reply to mine
of the 9th, and your telegraphic dispatch of the 27th
ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 10th, were both received on the evening of the 8th instant.

Dispatches forwarded since the dates of Dispatches forwarded since the dates of those acknowledged have informed you that peace and quiet have been restored to the Territory. Not only have all large armed bodies of men been dispersed, but the smaller bands of marauders been driven off. The roads are traveled with safety, and dwellings are secure from intrusion. For upward of two weeks no outrages have been authentically reported. Many no-borious and troublesome agitators, claiming to belong to all parties, have left the Territory, and the beneficent influence of their absence is being already very sensibly felt.

sensibly felt.

The troops sent to the north have not yet returned.

It is my purpose to leave on the northern frontier a
considerable force for its protection, and the remainder considerable loce for the property of the troops will be employed to guard such other points as may seem to require it. I shall shortly proceed in person with a small body of men to the southceed in person with a small body of men to the soul
ern portion of the Territory in pursuit of a gang
thieves who are said to be pillaging that region.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas.
To the Hon. WM. L. MARCY.
Secretary of State Washington.

Since Mr. Geary is disposed to be communicative, we wish he had told us why he has "sent a body "troops to the north," where, there being no Border Ruffians, there never has been any disturbance or outrage but that accruing in the stoppage and capture of peaceful immigrants by Federal troops acting under his orders. We would like also to know what progress he has made toward beginning to arrest Coleman, the murderer of Dow, Clark, the murderer of Barber, and the hundred other murderers of Free-State men-some of them holding important Federal offices-who are still at large in the Territory. He has over a hundred Free-State men in prison charged with murder, because they united to defend themselves against the maranding Pro-Slavery banditti who for months committed every outrage on isolsted Free-State settlers; but not one of those robbers and ravishers has been arrested.

"Peace and quiet" in Kansas, under the rule of Pierce and Geary, means the crushing out of every vestige of manifested opposition to the great Border Ruffian fraud of March 30, 1855, whereby a bogus Pro-Slavery Legislature was chosen for Kansas by the votes, revolvers and bowie-knives of five thousand Missourians, while scarcely one thousand residents of all parties were allowed to vote. That fraud bas been the fruitful parent of thousands of usurpations, outrages and crimes, all which are now upheld and sanctioned by Geary. Kansas is thus a Slave Territory unless the People veto the whole drama of villainy by electing Fremont. Every vote for Buchanan will be in effect a vote to inderse all that has been done to enslave Kansas. and will be so interpreted in Missouuri and elsewhere. There is but one way left for the rescue of Kansas from immediate and probably perpetual ensiavement. That way is through the election of Fremont.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS .- Notation Public to fill warren, Oswego Joseph McKillon and E. L. Snow, Now York.

A ROORBACK IN PREPARATION.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribene Siz: Within five days the Fillmore and Buchanan will publish a letter purporting to come from John C. Fremont over his own signature, admitting that he is a Catholic Can this lie be nipped in the bud, and in time so as not to be used for electioneering purposes on the eve of election when it would be too late to contradict it. This is no humbug, as the K. N.'s

By no means. Let us have all the Roorbacks out as fast as possible. We expect a letter from Col. Fremont admitting that he was born in Patagonia; another that he is a Jesuit of high degree; a third that he has bought all the cattle in California, stocked his Mariposa estate with them, and is going to make the Government pay for them. The men who are engineering the fight against Free Labor won't stick at trifles. If George Washington were now alive, and leading the contest for Slavery Restriction, as he naturally would be, we should have affidavits thick as hail, proving that he embezzled the provisions of his army at Morristown and Valley Forge, sold them to the Hessians, and let his soldiers starve and freeze for want of them. The people understand this game, and won't be easily humbugged. Here is a specimen of the game now playing in the shape of a call for a Buchanan meeting in Fishkill, Dutchess County:

"UNION AND VICTORY!"

The Buchanas and Breckinridge Club, and all others in favor of Free Speech, Free Kansas, and Freedom to all parties of making their own platform and advocating their own principles without being called "hypocrites," &c., and all opposed to the extension of Storeny, are requested to meet at the house of Jeremiah Green, Mattewam, on Friday evening, Oct. 24, at 74 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Rich. D. Davis, Albert S. Pease and E. Crummey, esq.

-Now, this rather riles our temper; and if you see any letter from Col. Fremont, saying he is in favor of making Kansas a Slave State, upholding the bogus "laws," or encouraging the Border Ruffians, you have a right to get excited and brand the forgery as it deserves. But if it is anything in the Dog Noble line, just laugh at it, and go on with the rganizing, canvassing and voting. We are busy in electing a President just now, and will attend to our creeds and our catechisms after the election.

THE SKIES BRIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHAMBERSBURG, October 24, 1856. Fennsylvania has apparently faltered, but she will recoil, despite the untiring efforts and systematic villaiey of our foes and the perfidy of professed friends. I write not to inspire unwarranted hopes, but to reflect the settled determination of the friends of Freedom to poll their full vote, and thus insure victory. Pennsylvania cannot again turn upon herself with suicidal hands. Her free and prosperous industry, her great and growing wealth, her mighty commerce, and her blooming fields and golden harvests forbid it. Never before were her people so thoroughly aroused as now. In the West and North the popular verdict on the 14th was all and even more than we hoped for: but in the more selfish and slugglish East and South, we lost through the overweening confidence of our friends, the treachery of a portion of our allies, and

the unblushing seoundrelism of our foes.

When you glance at the official figures you will soon see how Pennsylvania has been lost. Out of some 400,000/votes we are beaten by about 2,800 majority, with Philadelphia, containing about one-sixth less population than your city, polling more votes than ever you have cast at any election. This majority, first of all, comes from the unprecedented vote in Philadelphia. It is not-indeed, it cannot be denied that there were thousands of fraudulent votes pelled there, and no rational man can be blind to the fact that these frands were perpetrated by the Loco-Focos to save the State to them. We were advised some days before the election

that these frauds were contemplated, but we were powerless to arrest them. The Buchaneers had the entire control of the Municipal Government, and they had made their immense extra assessments only in such Districts where they controlled the Election Boards. They had, therefore, the whole power to consummate this fraud upon the purity of the ballot-box, and they have succeeded only too well. But even with the full knowledge of the desperate means employed by our opponents, we believed that we should save opponents, we believed that we should save opponents, we believed that we should save the State by from fifteen to twenty thousand; and a glance at the returns will satisfy any reasonable man that that hopewas not a wild one. We did believe that the Fillmore treason had not penetrated so far into the ranks of that party. He knew that Sanderson was in the interest of Buchanan, but believed bim comparatively powerless. Had his antecedents been as widely known as they should be, he would have been impotent; but the bulk of his party of Philadelphia, being strangers in his lead, confided in his integrify and strengthened him in his effort to betray us. He has now been thoroughly unmasked, and in the place, there is not one Fill more man so poor as to do him reverence. He is spurned and execrated, and hundreds in this section, who were either indifferent or against us be fore, because they feared the election of the State ticket would prejudice the interests of Mr. Fillmore, have closed in with us and go heart and hand for the Union Electoral ticket. Never before were all the elements of the Opposition in the country united until now. The leading Fillmore men are determined that they will not be marketable sub-jects in the hands of Sanderson and Forney any longer, and they have united in a call for a Union meeting to commend the Union electoral ticket. there will be but two tickets voted in Franklin. Adams, Cumberland, Fulton, Bedford, and Somer

Adams, Cumberland, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset Counties, where Fillmore is strongest, and we
will thus have a fair opportunity to test the sense
of our people on the policy and principles of Pierce,
Douglas and Buchanan.

Depend apon it, too, that ice will poll our full
rote! Franklin cast but 6,700 on the 14th; on the
4th of November we will poll 7,400, and the
Buchaneers cannot increase their tote 100. We
will heat Mr. Buchanan 500 in this his native will beat Mr. Buchanan 500 in this his native county: he will be beaten in Adams 300; in Bed-ford 100; in Somerset 1,000; and in Fulton the Buchaneer majority will be reduced. Count us certain for a gain of 1,000 on the vote of the 14th in the counties above mentioned, for we have the strength, and it will be put forth. In Dauphin we vill gain 600, in Lancaster 1,500, in Perry 300, in Huntingdon and Blair 600, in Cambria 300, and in the Northampton region it will be morally impossi-ble to crowd the afflicting figures of the 14th upon Bad as York was at the last election, i will not improve, as the Fillmore leaders there are Buchaneers, and will exert their best energies to prevent a union. The East and South alone will more than overcome the fraudulent majority of the

14th, and the North and West will give us from 5,000 to 10,000 more to swell the majority. Be of good cheer, friends in the Empire State! Let your mighty State be but as true as Pennsylvania in the struggle just at hand, and the glorious flag of Constitutional Freedom shall wave in triumph over our beloved land on the 5th of November A WORKINGMAN.

MR. BLEKCKER-THE MAYORALTY.

A report having been industriously circulated that I have withdrawn my name as the nominee of the Republican party for the Mayordty, I deem it due, both to the members of that party, and to my own selfrespect, to state that there is not and never was any foundation whatever for such an assertion. My nomination at first by a very large majority of the Republican Convention, and its immediate unanimous ratificato me of the cutire support by those of my fellow-citizens who were represented by that body, and I have yet to lears that I am released from my part of the engagement, by which I became the representative of a great and, I trust, successful party. Only those who with to cast a shir tipon the as a man and a Republican

M vors, Op. 1,944 1,211 1,672 239 1,874 1,715 819 1,968 1,811 1,518 488 2,504 1,174 412 9,775 9.114 McFadden, D. 2,618 7 2.6 2 410 1,943 2,519 9,503 1,911 3,900 5,766 2,538 Crawford.... RECAPITULATION.
Opp Dist
5 7.75 XVI
6 6.411 XVII
7 6.6733 XVIII
7 9.9117 XIX
6 8.001 XX
6 8.001 XX
6 8.753 XXII
7 8.759 XXII
7 8.759 XXII
7 9.10 10.001 XXIV 2,642 1,703 1,318 7,560 8,859 10,442 11,255 5,561 4,980 2,102 1,427 5,198 2,675 1,797 473 2,798 5,857 3,056 PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SESSION OF 1857. SENATE.

PRILADELPHIA CITY. John Cres Geo. P. Steele, Dem.
BRADFORD, &C.
E. Reed Myer, Opp.
TIOGA, &C. N. B. Browne, Dem. Harlan Ingram, Dem. B. F. Wright, Dem. MOSTGOMERY.
Thomas P. Knox, Dem.
CHESTER AND DELIAWARE.
James J. Lewis, Opp. Henry Sout D. A. Finney, Opp.
BEAVER, A.
John R. Harris, Opp. John C. Evans. Jonathan Elt, Dem.
LANCASTER AND LARANON.
John W. Killinger, Opp.
Jacob G. Shumat, Opp.
DATPHIN AND NORTHE MEEN'D.
DAVId Taggart, Opp. Wm. Wilkins, Deni.
Edward D. Garram, Opp.
WASHINGTON AND GRI
John C. Flenniken, Opp. Titian J. Co. MANATA, AC James M. Sellets, Opp. WESTMORLAND AND FAVETTE Win. E. France, Opp. Schuyl, Kill. C. M. Straub, Dom. Wm H Welsh Deny. Heary Fetter, Denie CENTRE, AC. Andrew Greez, Opp. Democrats 15. Opposition, 18. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. John Mus

R. K. Campbell, Den INDIANA. R. B. Moothead, One John Musselman, Opp.
ALLEGRENY,
Wm. E. Stevenson, Opp.
C. S. Eyster, Opp.
John T. Peters, Opp.
J. B. Backhouse, Opp.
Nich. Vorghtley, jr., Opp. R. B. Moorhead, Opp.
LANCASTER.
Wm. Hamilton, Opp.
John A. Hestand, Opp.
John S. Kaufman, Opp.
Jos. D. Pownst, Opp.
LEBANON.
C. E. Hoffman, Opp. . 210,112 212,887 149,745 161,282 179,174 198,368 210,112 119,745 W. M. Abrams, Dem. R. J. Nichelson, Dem. LUZERNE R. J. Nichelsen, Den.
BEAVER, &c.
Daul, L. Imbrie, Copp.
George P. Shaw, Opp.
A. W. Crawford, Opp.
G. N. Smith, Dem.
BERSS.
Low, Gers, Dem. LUZERSE
Stouben Jenkins, Dem.
Thomas Smith, Dem.
MERCER, &C.
Sami, Kerr, Opp.
S. P. McCalmont, Opp.
Thos. Struthers, Opp.
MIFFLIY.
John Puredl, Opp.
E- MOSSOR AND FIRE.
L. Westbrook, Dem.
MONTGOMERY J. Law Getz, Dem.
Wm. Heins, Dem.
B. Nuremscher, Dem.
Michael Hoffman, Dem.
RAIR AND HENTINGDON.
John H. Wintrode, Opp. Jos. W. Hilldess, Dem. A. W. Longaker, Dem. George Hamit, Dem. John A. Junes, Dem. Jesse Peurson, Dem. J. B. G. Babe k. Opp. Cullen P. Nichols, Opp J. H. Zimmerman, Dem.
PKERY.
Charles C. Brandt, Dem.
PHILADELPHIA CITY. Cullen F. Nichast, Opp.
BUCKS.
John Maurle, Dem.
Alex B. Johnson, Dem.
John H. Lovett, Dem.
CARRON & LEHTOH.
Herman Rapp, Dem.
Enos Tolan, Dem.
CRYNYE. FRILADELPHIA CITY.
S. S. Bishop, Opp.
George T. Thurn, Opp.
Jocob Dock, Opp.
Jocob Dock, Opp.
FRILADELPHIA COUNTY
Chas. M. Leisenring, Dem.
Townsend Yearsley, Dem.
Charles Carty, Dem.
Charles Carty, Dem.
Abraham Arthur, Dem. John Smith, Dem. Charles Carty, Dem. Abraham Arthur, Dem. John Roberts, Dem. John Hancock, Dem. Robert B. Knight, Dem. Seth A. Backus, Dem.
CLINTON, LYCOMING, AC.
J. M. B. Petrihen, Dem.
Isaac Benson, Opp.
COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR.
Peter Ent, Dem. SCHUVI.KILL.
William B. Lebo, Dem.
G. N. Wagonseller, Dem.
SOMERSET.
Jonas Augustine. Oc. Joseph Br Leonard Reed, Opp. CUMBERT AND. James Anderson, Dem. Wm. Harper, Dem. DAUPHIN. Jonas Augustine, Opp. SUSQUENANA. & Simeon B. Chase, Opp. Alfred Hine, Opp. L. P. Williaton, Opp.
L. P. Williaton, Opp.
Chomas Bover, Dem.
J. S. Vanhoothis, Opp.
John C. Sloan, Opp.
John C. Sloan, Opp.
N. W. Vail, Dem.
YORK,
Lames Ramsey, Dem. Hiram Cleaver, Opp. George Jacobs, Opp. John Witherow, Opp. John Witherow, Opp.
John Witherow, Opp.
FAVETTE & WESTMORELAND.
FAVETTE & WESTMORELAND.
James Ramsey, Dem.
Samuel A. Hill, Dem.
Samuel A. Hill, Dem.
Samuel A. Holms, Dem.
Democrate, 5:—Opposition, 47.
RECAPITULATION.
Opposition. D House of Representatives.

The Pennsylevision claims John Ramsay, Democrat of Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, and by that makes five in joint ballot.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 20, 1856. The Slavery Democracy have triumphed in Indians. Judge Morton, the Republican candidate, is defeated by about 5,000 majority. This result was unexpected, and is attributed by many to the defection of the Fillmore party. It is supposed that thousands of them voted the Democratic ticket. That some did, there cannot be a doubt. The object was tedemonstrate to the Republicans the impossibility of carrying the State for Fremont, and thereby compel them to take up Mr. Fillmore. Such is the epinion of some of the Fillmore men of this place. It is certain, in my judgment, that the whole brunt of the battle rested on the shoulders of the Repub-

One fact, highly suggestive in the late election, is that as soon as it was known that Mr. Willard, the Democratic candidate, was elected be was invited to Louisville to partake of an oration as a testimonial of the gratitude of the Oligarchy for his victory over the "Abelition fanaties" of Indiana. He was met at our depot by his Kentucky ailies, with a band of music, a coach and four splendid white horses, and escerted to the other side amid the shouts and huzzas of the Slavery Propagandists. It is this morning stated in The Louisville Democrat that the party in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in-tend to present him, before his inauguration, with a superb carriage and horses as a token of their high appreciation of his services in subduing the known before in the history of Northern politics. leave the friends of Kansas in the North to reflect n the import of this singular incident. We are ubdued. The Slave power of the South is in the ascendant, and Kansas is lost to the North. Gov. Cobb of Georgia, Breckenridge of Kentucky, and many other leading Southern politicians, have Buchanan was not elected the Union would be dissolved. They have worked upon the fears of the timid, and success has crowned their efforts.

FRAUDS STILL COMING TO LIGHT.

FRAUDS STILL COMING TO LIGHT.

From The Indianapoits Journal, Oct. 2.

When we began our exposure of the means by which the late election had been carried, we had fin idea of the extent and baseness of the famils we were to encounter. We knew well, for we had witnessed in many former elections the modes of operation by which the Old Line party override a hestile public will, that pross frends lay at the bottom of the large votes of Allen, Fearborn, Franklin, Shelby, and all the Counter along the Wabash, but we did not know that even 'Old Line' desperation could dare such lengths of inquity as the evidence proves they have gone. We have gone. We have presented already proof enough to invalidate the whole majority have been established in Allen, Wabash, Huntengton, Warren, Parke, Tippecanoe, Latorte, Marshell, Fulton Maxion, Sheiby, Morgan, Hentorte, Maxion, Sheiby, Morgan, Hento Kuight, Op.

that wore, it is impossible to find fraud in elections. Look at the increase of eighty in the little town of Brownsburg, within a week of the election; at a larger increase in Morristown within a few days of the election, and call that receive when the Relarger increase in Morristown within a few days of the election; and all that increase in Allen County, in the township in which Fort Wayne lies. The Republican vote growing only with the natural increase of the place, gains one hundred, while the Buchanan vote gains four times as much. Are not these facts significant? Look again at the vote of Hancock County, and increase of the place of the significant I Look again at the vote of in another column, it is a disrected in a communication in another column, where the "Old Line" vote still swells with a vast increase over all possible growth in the ordinary course of improvement. Take the vote of improvement that the column increase has been about two hundred. The Buchaneer increase has been look at it readers! The Buchaneer increase has been—look at it roaders! one thousand and sexty-two, her times the Republican gain, though there, as here, hundreds of Germans left the Pro-Slavery ranks, and voted the Republican ticket. We admit that any "Old-Liner" has impudence enough to face these facts, but the whole party has not ability enough to explain them away honestly. Here are a 'ew more developments, which we commend to the special attention of those who talk about contesting seats on account of illegal votes. That is a two-banded game, gentlemen, and you'll see that it shall be played out. The effect you think to produce upon the Presidential election by it, is all fudge. The

upon the Presidential election by it, is all fudge. The facts are telling who did the swinding, and where, and putting on an air of injured innocence won't make any-body believe you the less rascally, though it may improve their confidence in your hypecrisy. But to

our facts.

In Wayne Township, Allen County, men notoriously residents of other counties walked up to the polls and voted, and a band of the lowest ruffians in the place, who are invariably "Old Liners," kept guard, and prevented all interference. The Republicans, numerically but half as strong as their opponents, were powerless. The scenes of the Kansas invasion were reenacted, as they will be till the strong hand crushes out the villainies that are fostered by and foster such conduct. They are the necessary concomitant of a policy that defends the extension of Slavery by arms, murder, arson and rape. They will the repeated everywhere where safer means cannot avail. Brownsburg was made the scene of similar outrages, and at twenty other places we hear of their repetition.

In De Kalb Co., on the Goshen Air Line Rail-road, one hundred and fifty Irish, freshly arrived from some quarter, nobody knew where, to work for a few days upon that road, voted in a body. They had no residence in De Kalb, and no intention of staying longer than the contract kept them. Like ten thousand or more of the same kind in the State, they had no possible right to vote, and they should have been repelled by force, if force were necessary, as was done in some of the northern counties, where the people believed that they should make their institutions and not the Irish, who had neither interest or residence among them.

In Noble County, at Kendailville, one hundred of In Wayne Township, Allen County, men notoriously

In Noble County, at Kendallville, one hundred of the Irish hands on the same railroad voted.

In Whitley County, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, a band of over one hundred Irish voted at Columbia City.

In Kosciusko, two hundred Irish of the same lawless,

unsettled race by whom the "old line" party has won all its battles, tried to vote, but the people compelled them to ebey the law by force. They were driven off, as they ought to have been, and they should be every-Irish residents have the same right to vot as other residents, but not such men as those who in-fest every region where a railroad runs during election

In Allen County, on the Tiffin Railroad, fifty Irish oted, though they had not been in the State two

weeks.

In Logansport, Cass County, seventy-five Irish came in and voted in one squad, though they had never lived in the place, or even been in it before.

In Huntington County Indians were permitted to vote the Buchanan ticket, and numbers of Irish voted

vote the Buchanan ticket, and numbers of 4rtsh voted two and three times.

The facts, as they have been furnished from the best sources, prove indisputably that thousands of railroad workers, who have no residence in the State, and have only been here a few days or weeks, coming upon the call of such hand-bills as we saw posted up about this city, and are always flying thick when an election is appropriate any action of any in a propriate propriate any propriate propriate any propriate propriate propriate any propriate p about this city, and are always flying thick when an election is approaching, and staying only till another job calls them to another, with no intention of remaining a moment beyond the completion of the contract they are upon, voted in all the counties in the northern part of the State and along the Wabash, and in the central section, where railroads were being made, or made the transportation to a desired point easy and theap. These facts cannot be disputed, and are not denied. But the claim that such men are legal voters is impudently advanced in the very face of the law and reason. Thus frauds are defended and excused, and elections are carried against the citizens by wanand elections are carried against the citizens by wan-dering bands of hired veters.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR MORSE.

LONDON, Oct. 3-5 o'clock a. m. My DEAR SIR: As the electrician of the New-York. Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, it is with the highest gratification that I have to apprise you of the result of our experiments of this morning upon a single continuous conductor of more than 2,000 with in extent a distance, you will perceive, sufficient

Treland.

The admirable arrangements made at the Magnetic Telegraph Office, in Old Broad street, for connecting ten subterranean gutta-percha insulated conductors, of over 200 miles each, so as to give one continuous length of more than 2,000 miles during the hours of the night of more than 2,000 miles during the nours of the night when the telegraph is not commercially employed, fur-nished us the means of conclusively settling, by actual experiment, the question of practicability as well as the practicality of telegraphing through our proposed

The result had been thrown into some doubt by the The result had been thrown into some doubt by the discovery, more than two years since, of certain phrnomena upon subterranean and submarine conductors, and had attracted the attention of electricians, particularly of that most eminent philosopher, Professor Faraday, and that clear-sighted investigator of electrical phenomena, Dr. Whitehouse—and one of these phenomena, to wit, the perceptible retardation of the electric current, threatened to perplex our operations and require careful investigation before we could pronounce with certainty the commercial practicability of the occan telegraph.

I am most happy to inform you that, as a crowning I am most happy to inform you that, as a crowning result of a long series of experimental investigation and inductive reasoning upon this subject, the experiments under the direction of Dr. Whitchouse and Mr. Bright, which I witnessed this morning, in which the induction coils and receiving magnets, as modified by these gentlemen, were made to actuate one of my recording instruments, have most satisfactorily resolved all doubts of the practicability as well as practicality of operating the telegraph from Newfoundland to Ireland. Although we telegraphed signals at the rate of 210 241,

and, according to the count at one time even of 270 per minute upon my telegraphic register (which speed you will perceive is at a rate commercially advantageous) perceive is at a rate commercially advantageous results were accomplished notwithstanding man disadvantages in our arrangements of a temporary and local character—disadvantages which will not occur in the use of our submarine cable.

in the use of our submarine cable.

Having passed the whole night with my active and agreeable collaborators. Dr. Whitehouse and Mr. Bright without sleep, you will excuse the hurried and brief character of this note, which I could not refrain from sending you, since our experiments this morning settle the scientific and commercial points of our enterprise

satisfactorily.

With respect and esteem, your obscient e-ryant.

SAML F B. MORSS. To Cyars W. Figlin, Esq., Vice President of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company II Joint street N. James street.

CITY MORTALITY .- According to the report of the City Inspector, there were 366 deaths in the city during the past week-a decrease of 1 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. The following is a comparative statement of the deaths

death the past week; consumption, 41; cholera infantem, 11; convulsions (infantile), 20; diarrhea, 11; dysentery, 15; debility (infantile), 1; inflammation of the bowels, 5; scarlet fever, 11; measles, 9; marasmus (infantile), 31. There were likewise 5 deaths of apoplexy, 6 of broughitis, 6 of congestion of th brsin, 8 of dropsy, 15 of dropsy in the head, 9 of in-flammation of the brain, 17 of croup, 6 of typhus faver, 8 of disease of the heart, 14 of inflammation of the longs, 9 of smallpox. 6 premature births, 29 stillborn, and 11 deaths from violent causes.

The following is the classification of diseases: bones, joints, &c., 1; brain and nerves, 70; generative organs, ; heart and blood vessels, 11; lungs, throat, &c., 10 old age, 3; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 30; stillborn and premature birth, 35; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 92; uncertain and general

fevers, 23; urinary organs, 2; total, 366, The nativity table gives 273 natives of the United States, 49 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 2 of England, 1 of Scotland, 1 of Sweden, 1 of Switzerland, 1 of Spain, 1 of Italy, 1 of China, 1 of West Indies, and 1 SLAVE-BREEDING REPUBLICANISM.

AMERICA JUSTLY CONDEMNED.

What the Civilized World says of Us.

From The London Times of October 11

There is classical authority for talking of "divine

age," and certainly the epithet is more complimented "diabolical" or "satanto," though, perhapwhen accurately analyzed it would be found to have not very far from the same meaning. Every phase of human nature which was a departure from the strict control of reason partook in classical theology, as it does now in Oriental, of the nature of inspiration. Man is the rational being, so called; when he comes ont of the rational phase he may be either more or less than man, but he is tot man; he is either a god or a devil, and inaccurate minds are not exactly able to say which. That was the "divine rage," then, of Homes, who probably had a little of both meanings in his head when he used the word. Passion may be a good or had inspiration, but it is an inspiration. How different, then, we are to observe next, are the forms of this condition of divinity or inspiration. There is nothing in which people differ more than in their ways of being angry. From its first cotrance into the world to the present hour, rage has been Protean, assuming orms and expressions. The rage of the Titans and Centaurs, which produced a furious flinging of moustains and lashing of tails, was different from the rage of an English gentleman in the moment of being chested by a cabman, or being too late for the train, though both exhibit that vehemence of emotion which s in poetical language divine. Classical rage differen from Oriental Oriental differs from European. The old Norseman had his Beresark rage ; what this was we do not exactly know; it has become extinet, hike the Greek fire ; we can only conjecture that it was no icke, for it was the sort of rage which made a man go into battle stripped to his sark, or shirt, under a Northern sky, and come out scathless whether from frost or fee. A fight in the Valhalla when the Scandinavian divinities and heroes had had a glass too much must have been very terrific, and very different from an Irish shillelagh row. Dante represents Nimrod in the Infermo mouthing houribly and unintelligibly in Nimrod language. A German has a different way of being in a passion from a Frenchman, a Frenchman from a Spaniard, a Spaniard from an Englishman. Their angers are characteristics of the different people, like their forms of salutation. There are as many different kinds of rage as there are of wine. The vin tages of no two years are exactly alike. The tastes of beer are infinite. The rage of the Hydra, the rage of Achilles, the rages of Xerxes and Alexander the Great the rages of an Assyrian Emperor, a Roman Emperor, a Goth, a Spanish Inquisitor, a Norman Baron, a Puritan hunting a Cavalier, a French revolutionist, are different exhibitions, and different forms of one great emotion. If any one wishes to know what the rage of a

Southern slaveowner is, he must read a letter in our

columns to-day. It is indeed a picture. The ware of

Titans and Centaurs, of Goths, Vandals, Tartars, Turks, have produced their striking and appalling forms of the inspiration of rage; but we should be surprised if taking all the features of the exhibition, any of them much surpassed the form portrayed it that letter. Here is indeed a specimen of humanity under this questionable kind of inspiration. Look a it; see if the Southerner of Kansas is not a model for Front de Bœuf in Ivanhoe, or any picture of giant with his bearskin and club. It is the modem form of this picture. Every feature is modern, indeed, and we have to translate all along as we go through the details, but we see the same fundamental exhibition To call it horrible, or revolting, or disgusting, or any other such epithets, would feebly describe it, because you see that there is a wholeness about it, which cas only be given in some general word which has not yet been discovered-there is such a grotesque mixture of savage and low features, of the wild mas and the gin-drinker, the desperado blackguard, bravo highwayman, blackleg, and Thug, all mingled together in chaotic confusion. Pindar gives the language of gods, and Dante the language of demons; but what language is it that we have here, which is neither the language of gods, nor demons, nor men, but the slang of the Yankee slavedriver? What a horrible grim language—if language it may be called-has gathered round his revolver; how he hugs his favorite weapon, addresses it with appalling endearment, personifies it, idolizes, and treats it as his convenient pocket god, who always does what he is asked to do! "This here tool of mine, it is no "the first time that it has seen a blue-belly." aword, the lance and spear, the bow and arrow of ancient warfare, have all been the centers of poetical braseology: the praises of the romantic weaps been celebrated in their day; it is now the revolver's turn, and it is the center of a poetical diction of its awa, such as Homer or Ossian never dreamt of. The grim playfalness, the irony of blood, the inuendo which or expressive by not expressing, all that species of language which obtains its force by stopping short and leaving a horrible unfilled void, which the imagination fils with a shattered brainless skull-thus is the forte and accomplishment of the Southern revolver-user. But he is at the same time able to mix substance with shadow, and plain words with dark hints, as the image of the hated Northernes crosses his mind. "I'm the man to put a chunk of lead into his woolly head right off; that's what "I'll do. I reckon I can raise the top off the head of 'ere a one of you with this 'ere tool. I'm a mighty ceprious customer, I am. No Northern niggersteal ers here. I'll fix 'em up mighty smart, I will. I'm bound to bring down some one before I've done." The "red flannel shirt," the immense boots wors "outside the trousers," the " faces unwashed, unshaven, and still reeking with the dust and smoke and blood of Lawrence," the "savage looks, horrible imprecations and blasphemies," the " rides, cutlasses, and "bowie-knives," besides the revolver, he cards strewn along the pavement, relicts of the night's gambling, the rush to the bur, the more furious because they were already most of them maddened with whisky," together with the calls to the barman-"Step up and liquor, you sir excitement of the "newspaper slips,"-all this composes a picture the exact like of which the world never aw before. It is a new combination in the moral world-if we may allow so singularly inappropriate a erm-ns we have new combinations in the Here is a specimen, then, of what human nature cas ome to when it simply gives way to coarse and vin-

dictive passion—a specimen of the rage and fary of a class whose pockets are threatened by a philanthropical movement. The Southern planter will doubtless disown the portrait, and say that he has no more in common with it than a candidate for an English county or borough in former times had with the brute! In toroem exhibitions which took place at elections then He will say this, and doubtless there is many a Southern planter lounging in his pleasure grounds, and looking not very unlike, in outside, to an English country centleman, who will express quite as much disgust at these scenes as we do. Still, such demonstrations as these must be allowed to affect a cause. They are plan indications of the spirit and temper of a party. hough the coarsest indications of it. The Southern planter, after he has used these men as his took, will try, perhaps, to throw off all responsibility for them. But he must not be allowed to do this. And, beade, these exhibitions are, after all, only one step in advance of his own personal behavior in society and the late scepe in the American Sepate-house.

A VISIT TO KANSAS.

To the Edition of The Lendon Time.

Sin: At a time when affers in Kanasa are assuming so threatening an aspect it may not be ununteresting to your maders to receive some details in the form of a personal narrative of things actually seen and heart during a tour of inquiry in that Tarritory, made in the early part of this Science. Reliable informative in